



## WITHIN OUR BORDERS



AN ALBERTA  
GOVERNMENT  
PUBLICATION

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MAY, 1966

# New Cancer Clinic Hospital To Offer Expanded Services

CONSTRUCTION is under way on a 77-bed Cancer Clinic Hospital in Edmonton, with completion expected within two years. The building is to be located on University Avenue adjacent to the Aberhart Memorial Sanatorium and the new Veteran's Nursing Home.

Purpose of the new hospital and clinic is the replacement and expansion of present quarters and centralization of existing services. The new centre will be particularly adapted to applications of atomic energy in the treatment of cancer. An active treatment centre, the hospital will not be handling terminal cases. It is to be self-governing, but will maintain continual reference with other city hospitals. It is also expected that medical teaching will be extended and improved as a result of the new facilities.

The structure will consist of a central, five-storey building intersected at 90 degrees by a long, one-storey wing. The superstructure will be a monolithic cast-in-place concrete rib-slab and beam floor and roof system supported on concrete columns. The entire structure is to be supported on pile foundations. Interior and exterior finishes were selected to conform with accepted norms for institutions of this nature and to be in harmony with materials and finishes of the surrounding provincial buildings.

Total area of the building is 190,000 square feet and provisions are made for the future addition of two floors, which would increase the floor area by 40,000 square feet and could provide up to 82 additional beds.

A full basement under the structure will house radiotherapy treatment facilities, the physics department, an operating suite, the central supply, housekeeping, storage and staff facilities. The admitting offices, diagnostic x-ray department, out-patient department, staff cafeteria and lecture room are located on the main floor, while the mechanical floor will house heating and air conditioning systems, repair shops, equipment and storage rooms. Facilities for the administration, medical records, statistical department, research laboratory, library and board room will be housed on the second floor, with the third and fourth floor to contain patients' wards for 77 beds and provision for nine additional beds if required prior to future expansion.



*Architect's perspective of the Cancer Clinic Hospital now under construction in Edmonton.*

In planning the building, particular care was taken to locate the various departments in a logical and efficient arrangement with convenient means of communication for patients and staff. The twenty examining rooms of the out-patient department are grouped around two central work areas in such a way that patient traffic is separated from staff traffic. Similarly, the diagnostic x-ray rooms are laid out around a central work core, making this department one of the most efficient of its kind.

All treatment machines will be housed on the basement floor where advantage is taken of the underground location to aid in the protection of staff and patients from even the smallest radiation hazards. The treatment machines include an 8 MEV Linear Accelerator, one of only two such machines installed in Canada. This and other specialized treatment machines will provide the new institution with the most modern equipment presently available. In addition many treatment accessories, even special apparatus for research work, will be fabricated under the supervision of physicists in the physics department and a well-equipped machine shop. Space has also been allocated for work with isotopes, for low background radiation scanning, and for a future electron microscope.

Radium for research and insertion will be kept and made ready in a special radium room adjacent to the operating suite. The operating suite is designed with provision for adding one large operating room or two smaller endoscopy rooms as the future needs require. The rooms are designed for minor procedures and radium insertions in connection with radio-therapeutic treatments. They will not be used for major surgery.

Research facilities have been designed for flexibility. This allows for extension and modification of laboratory services for specific research projects without extensive alterations.

Efficiency of operation will be assisted by such features as dumbwaiters, escalators and elevators, a pneumatic tube system for dispatching messages, records and drugs, and versatile intercom, paging and house telephone systems. Food services will be supplied through the central kitchen in the Aberhart Hospital and supplemented by special diets to be prepared in the Cancer Hospital. When completed, the new hospital will provide the medical profession with the most up-to-date facilities for treating cancer and broadening the programmes and methods of research.

# REGULATIONS AIMED AT PREVENTING FIBROSIS

**N**EW ALBERTA regulations under the Public Health Act regarding the protection of persons from fibrosis of the lungs will come into effect July 1. Under the provisions of the regulations the Industrial Health Division of the Department of Public Health will be empowered to institute routine inspections of industrial plant operation where it is believed that conditions conducive to fibrosis of the lungs exist.

It is difficult for the untrained, who have not the benefit of specialized equipment, to realize that fibrosis-inducing conditions exist. The traditional history of the onset of fibrosis is that, following many years of exposure to these conditions, the full development of the disease has not been apparent until the employee's late fifties. It has been regarded as a "retiring man's disease". It has been found however, with the speed up

of most manufacturing processes over recent years, that the fibrosis condition can now develop in an acute stage in as little as two years. One instance has been recorded where it is believed to have occurred in only eight months.

Most industrial health hazards are not against readily as long as the hazard includes property that is recognizably offensive, such as a strong smell, choking dust or high decibel range noise. In the case of fibrosis, the condition is brought about by the continual inhalation of dust particles ranging from 5 to .3 microns in size. As dust does not become visible until the particles measure 30 microns, it can be appreciated that, barring offensive properties, the condition can exist without the knowledge of worker or employer. An industrial dust hazard may be regarded as solved once visible dust has been eliminated, whereas in fact it has not changed at all.

It is the intention of the regulations and subsequent inspections by the Industrial Health Division to investigate for fibrosis potential in working conditions and make their findings available to the employer. Copies of their report will also be placed with the Workmen's Compensation Board in order that the interests of both employer and employee can be protected should subsequent complaints arise. It is anticipated by the Division that Province-wide investigation and, where necessary, simple ventilation arrangements or protective devices, can remove the danger of fibrosis completely from the industrial scene.

## Record Sum For Recreation Grants

**A** RECORD SUM of \$44,500 has been allocated to cover the 1966 scholarship grants awarded by the Recreational and Cultural Development Branch of the Department of the Provincial Secretary. These awards are made to promising students who are presently engaged in, or who plan a career in recreation and specified related fields within the Province.

The expanding cultural climate of Alberta has promoted increased interest and need for trained people who are able to undertake the development of recreational and cultural needs. This has been reflected in recent years by the great number of applications for scholarships received in excess of those available, and the demand for the services of students having completed their education in these areas. Although the scholarship fund facilities have been available in varying amounts for over twelve years, it is felt that only within the last few years has the full importance of this student assistance materialized.

The fund shows considerable increase over the \$23,500 total of 1965 and is categorized as follows:—

Recreation Administration	\$ 5,000
Dance	\$ 5,000
Music	\$10,000
Libraries	\$ 7,500
Drama	\$ 7,500
Athletics	\$ 2,000
Arts and Crafts	\$ 7,500

The Branch also administers the \$20,000 federal scholarship grants for Fitness and Amateur Sport.

Scholarship amounts will vary between \$100 to \$500 for applicants who are enrolled, or plan to enroll, in a recognized school, University or approved study course. Students are obliged to take positions in Alberta on completion of their education as long as there are suitable openings available, or repay the scholarship amount.

Recreation Administration Scholarships are not offered to students entering University in their first year as they are eligible for similar awards from the Queen Elizabeth Fund under the Department of Education, or the Fitness and Amateur Sport Bursaries administered by the Recreation and Cultural Development Branch.

Detailed information and application forms are available from the Recreation and Cultural Development Branch, Department of the Provincial Secretary, 424 Legislative Building, Edmonton. Deadline for application submissions vary between May 1 and May 31, depending on the category.

## Extension Branch Short Courses Attract Nearly 40,000 Farmers

**D**URING THE FALL AND WINTER of 1965-66, almost 40,000 persons attended educational meetings and short courses sponsored by the Extension Branch of the Alberta Department of Agriculture. This figure includes the 15,000 who attended the 454 meetings and courses conducted by specialists from various

branches of the Department, as well as about 750 meetings conducted locally.

To encourage local participation in the organization of the courses, District Agriculturalists and District Home Economists asked residents of their areas to submit their requests for agricultural program material to their advisory committee members, or to the D.A.'s office. Working with a local advisory committee in most cases, the D.A.'s and D.H.E.'s then established priorities for the requests and compared these with the schedule of courses available from specialists which had been supplied by the Extension Branch. The two schedules were integrated as closely as possible, with revisions being made to accommodate requests wherever feasible.

The results of these area meetings were then advanced to a meeting in one of the eight regions into which the province was divided: Peace River, North, North-West, North-East, West Central, South-West, South-East and South Here, the schedule from the various branches were dealt with individually and tabulated for the best timing and planning. These regional requests were integrated on a provincial basis.

Of 513 requests, 454 were granted and only 59 cancelled or postponed, mostly due to conflicts in timing. The granted requests provided 750-man days of instruction, by the 90 specialists, in addition to the participation by 60 D.A.'s and 20 D.H.E.'s.

## Three-Year Vegetable Study Completed

**A** THREE-YEAR CASE STUDY in fresh vegetable production, the first of its type to be conducted in the fresh vegetable industry in western Canada, has been completed and the final report published by the Production Research Section of the Alberta Department of Agriculture, Farm Economics Branch.

Instigated at the request of the producers in 1962, the study involved five areas in Southern Alberta; the Eastern Irrigation District; the St. Mary and Milk Rivers Development at Medicine Hat and Bow Island; the Taber Irrigation District; and the Bow River Project. The specialty crops selected as most suitable for the study were fresh corn, carrots, turnips and onions, the only qualification being that the vegetables were produced under conditions of irrigation.

Over the three-year period, 1962 to 1965, a total of 56 enterprises were studied, involving 877.35 acres of irrigated specialty crops. Each producer who agreed to assist in the study provided a complete record of his vegetable enterprises, including all costs and returns. An annual progress report was issued in 1963, 1964 and 1965, with the final report including all data from all three years for comparison purposes.

The case-study approach was chosen over the customary method of analysis by group averages

because of the relatively high-value crops being considered and the tendency for costs and returns to vary widely between individuals. Accounts are shown in total, permitting simultaneous comparisons of results as they were determined for individual farms.

The completed study provides an evaluation of the production costs and returns on fresh vegetable farms in Alberta. Results can be used to compare the profitability of vegetable production with other crop alternatives, and as a basis of comparison for Alberta vegetable production costs with those in other areas in Canada and the United States.

Copies of the final report on Production Economics of Fresh Vegetables in Alberta may be obtained from the Extension Service, Alberta Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, or through local District Agriculturists.

"Within Our Borders" is a publication designed to acquaint the people of the Province with the administration of the Alberta Government.

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# Alberta Parks Visited by 5.5 Million

ALBERTA'S third largest industry, tourism, last year hosted nearly 5½ million persons, who visited national and provincial parks in the province. Visitors to Banff, Jasper, Waterton and Elk Island National Parks increased by nearly 200,000 in 1965 to a total of 2,775,839. Alberta's 41 provincial parks are rapidly gaining in

visitor numbers, showing an increase last year of over one-half million, for a total of 2,719,151. These totals do not take into account Wood Buffalo National Park in the northeast corner of the province, and four provincial parks still in the development stage.

Provincial parks and 23 historical sites of interest to visitors are developed and maintained by the Parks Branch, Alberta Department of Lands and Forests. In addition, most communities maintain at least one local park or campsite.

A growing popularity in camping has been recognized and provided for through more than 400 roadside campsites established throughout the province by the Department of Highways and the Alberta Forest Service, a division of the Department of Lands and Forests. Each is equipped with shelter, wood and stove, picnic benches, water wells, dry toilets, and parking space for tents and trailers. In addition, nearly all provincial parks offer complete facilities for the vacationer who prefers camping or trailer accommodation. These are generally located on the shores of lakes suitable for swimming, boating, water skiing and fishing.

Over 58 per cent of Canada's national park area is in Alberta. Of the five National Parks in Alberta, the three located in the Rocky Mountain Region attract the greatest number of tourists. Banff is the most popular location with Jasper second and Waterton Lakes third.

Attendance figures for provincial parks show July to be the most popular month. July attendance last year was 1,061,800. Cypress Hills Provincial Park, southeast of Medicine Hat showed the largest attendance figure for the April 1 to December 31 recording period at 570,920. Next was Aspen Beach with 357,975; Wabamun Lake, 237,490; Park Lake, 158,552; Miquelon Lake, 121,102; and The Vermilion, 113,604.

Added to the lengthy list of modern facilities in natural surroundings is the fact that Alberta's badlands, prairies, parklands, mixed forests, foothills and mountains offer the widest variety of geographical features of any province in Canada. This provides a corresponding variety of scenic beauty; a choice to suit nearly every taste.

## Pollution Control Program Will End on September 15

SEPTEMBER 15 of this year will mark the conclusion of the first five year air pollution control program instituted by the Alberta Department of Public Health. As from this date, compliance with provincial regulations covering the release of toxic, odorous and noxious material into the atmosphere becomes obligatory and offenders may be charged with a \$500-a-day fine, following summary conviction, for as long as the offence continues.

The regulations for air pollution control were assembled by the Sanitary Engineering Branch of the Department of Public Health in 1961. Since that time, all new industrial and commercial operations opening up in the Province have submitted specifications of their plant to the Provincial Sanitary Engineers. This co-operation has enabled potential air pollution risks to be measured and suitable action taken during the construction process where it was found that regulations were infringed.

Established plants in the province at that time having no particular air pollution program were given a five year grace period in which to take the necessary steps. Response to the grace period has resulted in major air pollution control progress throughout the province. The Sanitary Engineering Branch anticipates that all commercial and most industrial programs will be complete by the September 15 deadline.

P A R K S									
LEGEND									
X	FACILITIES PROVIDED								
P	PERMITTED BUT NOT PROVIDED								
C	CARETAKER								
W	WARDEN								
NC	FEE CHARGED								
CD									
NAME	ACREAGE	SCENIC	HISTORICAL	RECREATION	BOATING	FISHING	PIA-GROUNDS	RESTAURANTS	TRAILER PARKING
1 ASPEN BEACH	68.74	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2 BEAUVAIS LAKE	626.19	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3 BIG HILL SPRINGS	62.94	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4 SIB WILSON CHURCHILL	591.40	UNDEVELOPED							
5 BIG-KNIFE	567.40	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
6 BOW VALLEY	2384.48	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
7 BRASS CREEK	304.74	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
8 CRIMSON LAKE	7807.86	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
9 CROSS LAKE	960.00	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
10 CYPRESS HILLS	49920.00	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
11 DILLBERRY LAKE	219.83	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
12 DINOSAUR	22252.00	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
13 ENTRANCE	6676.00	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
14 GARNER LAKE	147.00	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
15 GOODBERRY LAKE	289.00	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
16 HONEY	15.73	UNDEVELOPED							
17 KINBOOK ISLAND	95.00	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
18 LAC CARDINAL	230.40	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
19 LITTLE BOW	272.16	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
20 LITTLE FISH LAKE	151.21	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
21 LONG LAKE	1712.40	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
22 NAME-O-BEACH	4.00	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
23 MIQUILON LAKE	443.26	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
24 MOONSHINE LAKE	1922.00	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
25 OBIKIN	21.80	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
26 PARK LAKE	184.29	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
27 PEBBLE RIVER	408.76	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
28 RED LODGE	158.97	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
29 ROCKY SANDS	156.00	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
30 SASKATOON ISLAND	256.00	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
31 TABER	127.01	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
32 THUNDER LAKE	1204.33	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
33 THE VERMILION	2000.43	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
34 WABAMUN LAKE	692.38	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
35 WILLIAMSON	44.62	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
36 WILLOW CREEK	75.60	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
37 WINDGATE LAKE	2952.00	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
38 WOOLFORD	69.75	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
39 WRITING-ON-STONE	1026.10	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
40 JARVIS BAY	216.69	UNDEVELOPED							
41 TILBROOK	180.96	UNDEVELOPED							
NEAREST TOWN OR CITY									
LACOMBE									
PINCHER CREEK									
COCHRANE									
LAC LA BICHE									
FORESTBURG									
SEEBE									
CALGARY									
ROCKY MTN. HOUSE									
FAWCETT									
MEDICINE HAT									
PROVOST									
PATRICIA									
HINTON									
SPEEDEN									
CONSORT									
BEAVERLODGE									
BROOKS									
BERWYN									
CHAMPION									
DRUMHELLER									
NEWBROOK									
WETASKIWIN									
CAMROSE									
SPRIT RIVER									
GRANDE PRAIRIE									
LETHBRIDGE									
ENTWISTLE									
BOWSVEN									
ERSKINE									
GRANDE PRAIRIE									
TABER									
BARRHEAD									
VERMILION									
WABAMUN									
VALLEYVIEW									
STAVELY									
MCLENNAN									
WOOLFORD									
MILK RIVER									
SYLVAN LAKE									
BROOKS									

## ALBERTA'S ECONOMY RECORDS EXCELLENT YEAR PROSPECTS FOR THIS YEAR ALSO FAVOURABLE

ALBERTA'S ECONOMY had an excellent year by any criterion, according to the Alberta Bureau of Statistics. The Bureau, a branch of the Alberta Department of Industry and Development, indicates several reasons for this statement.

"Livestock sales and value rose considerably; very significant grain sales contracts were made with China and Russia... although first direct dollar benefits will be received by Albertans only in 1966. The value of minerals produced rose by nearly nine per cent. Manufacturing plant shipments were seven per cent higher than in 1964. There is evidence that the construction industry far exceeded expectations of early in the year. Labour income rose by 12 per cent; retail sales by seven per cent. A higher proportion of the labour force found continuous employment than for several years".

In addition, the branch finds that prospects for 1966 are also very encouraging.

"The effects of the additional grain sales will be significant in 1966; livestock prices appear to be very firm or rising. Sales of minerals of the types produced in Alberta are increasing steadily, if not as spectacularly as in the early 1960's. The tremendous backlog of construction work begun in 1965 is carrying over. In view of the higher incomes and high economic activity in western Canada, there is little likelihood of a slackening in volume of manufacturing. Labour income will likely rise substantially as indicated by wage increases being won through tougher union bargaining. It follows that dollar volume figures for retail trade will also increase noticeably. Despite the ever larger increments to the labour force which are now appearing annually, there is a fair prospect of as near complete absorption as took place in 1965".

# Coming Events

During the coming year Alberta will be the scene of many events of provincial, national and international interest. Within Our Borders is pleased to list these in its Coming Events column. Information should be forwarded to Within Our Borders, Room 245 Highways Building, Edmonton.

## MAY

13-June 6	Spring Race Meet	Calgary
15	Indoor Horse Show	Red Deer
16-21	Shrine Circus	Calgary
17-22	American Contract Bridge League Regional Tournament	Edmonton
19-22	Canadian Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen — Enginemen	Jasper
20-22	Y's Men's Regional Convention	Lethbridge
21-23	Allied Arts Council Annual Display	Red Deer
21-23	Business & Professional Women's Club of Canada	Calgary
21-23	Elks Carnival	Jasper
21-23	Fraternal Order of Eagles	Edmonton
21-23	Taber Stampede	Taber
21-23	Cloverdale Stampede	Cloverdale
21-23	Victoria Day Rifle Meet—Winterburn Range	Winterburn
23	Falkland Stampede	Falkland
24-26	Lutheran League of Western Canada	Edmonton
26-28	The Mortgage Loans Assoc. of Alberta	Jasper
26-28	The Trust Companies Assoc. of Canada	Jasper
26-29	Hotel Association of Canada	Banff
28	Alsask Stampede	Alsask
28	Annual Meeting, Alberta Tuberculosis Association	Calgary
28-29	Calgary Retriever Club Spring Trial	Calgary
28-29	K. of C. Convention	Lethbridge
29-June 2	Computers Society of Canada	Banff
30-31	Alberta Chamber of Commerce Annual Meeting	Edmonton
31-June 1	The Edmonton Food Executives Club	Jasper

## JUNE

1	Hanna Stampede	Hanna
1-3	Association of Canadian Clubs	Calgary
1-4	Petroleum Law Foundation	Jasper
1-5	Bakery Council of Canada	Banff
1-5	The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada	Jasper
1-6	Alberta Conference of the United Church of Canada	Calgary
3-4	Hardisty Stampede	Hardisty
3-4	Jay Walkers Jamboree	Camrose
3-5	Canadian Orthopaedic Association	Calgary
3-5	Edmonton Diocesan Catholic Women's League	Edmonton
4	Red Deer River Raft Race	Drumheller
4	Antique Car Rally	Drumheller
4-5	Annual Arabian Light Horse Show	Banff
4-5	Edmonton Sporting Dog Club Spring Trial	Edmonton
4-10	Canadian Anaesthetists Society	Banff
5	United Church Ordination Service	Calgary
5	Alberta Pharmaceutical Association Convention	Lethbridge
5	Calgary Flying Club, Fly-In Breakfast	Calgary
5-9	Canadian Orthopaedic Association	Banff
5-9	Independent Insurance Conference	Jasper
6	Annual Calf Show and Sale	Lloydminster
6-10	Society of Pathologists	Edmonton
7-8	Grand Lodge of Alberta A.F. & A.M.	Edmonton
8	Hand Hills Stampede	Hand Hills
8-11	Canadian Urological Association	Jasper
8-11	Canadian Otolaryngological Society	Edmonton
8-12	Canadian Steel Warehouse Association	Banff
8-12	Institute of Chartered Accountants	Banff
8-12	Canadian Society of Pathologists	Jasper
9	Alberta Roofing and Contractors Convention	Lethbridge
9-11	Alberta Automotive Dealers Convention	Red Deer
9-11	32nd Biennial Convention of Sons of Norway	Edmonton
10	Brooks Stampede	Brooks
11	Innisfail Stampede	Innisfail
11-12	Peace Pipe Horse Show	Wetaskiwin
11-12	Alberta Field Trial Club Spring Trial	Calgary
11-July 4	Annual Spring Race Meet	Edmonton
12	Cardston Annual Rodeo	Cardston
12	Canoe Race	Rocky Mtn. House
12-15	Pacific Coast Seedsmen's Association	Banff
12-15	Canadian Ophthalmological Society	Jasper
12-16	Western Association of Broadcasters	Jasper
13-17	Canadian Medical Association	Edmonton
14-17	Northwest Electric Light and Power	Jasper
15-18	Canadian Psychiatric Association	Edmonton
16-19	The Society of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists of Canada	Jasper

17-18	St. Albert Stampede	St. Albert
17-22	Terrazzo, Tile and Marble Association of Canada	Jasper
18-19	Canadian Chesapeake Club Spring Trial	Edmonton
19-22	Pacific Northwest Obstetrical and Gynaecological Association	Jasper
19-22	Canadian Society for the Study of Fertility	Jasper
19-24	Canadian Library Association	Calgary
23-25	Federation of Canadian Advertising and Sales Executive Club	Edmonton
23-25	Wally Byam Caravan	Red Deer
24-25	Wainwright Stampede	Wainwright
25	Alberta Union of Rural Electrification Convention	Red Deer
25	Carstairs Rodeo	Carstairs
26-30	Canadian Electrical Association	Banff
26-July 1	Telephone Association of Canada	Jasper
27-29	Western Daily Newspaper Advertising Manager's Association	Banff
27-30	Faculty of Medicine Symposium	Edmonton
28-July 2	Canadian Dermatology Society	Jasper
29-July 2	Jaycees National Convention	Edmonton
30	Red Deer River Raft Race	Drumheller
30-July 1	St. Paul Jaycees Ball Tournament	St. Paul
30-July 1	Ponoka Stampede	Ponoka
30-July 2	Williams Lake Stampede	Williams Lake

## JULY

1	Highland Games	Edmonton
1	July Baseball Tournament	St. Paul
1	Bassano Stampede	Bassano
1	Raymond Stampede	Raymond
1	Annual Drumheller Legion Day	Drumheller
1-2	Thorhild Stampede	Thorhild
2-6	Montana Bankers Association	Banff
3	Canoe Race	Edson
3-7	Tuxis and Older Boys National Parliament International Convention Cosmopolitan Clubs	Calgary
5-6	Stettler Stampede	Stettler
6-7	Alberta Livestock Co-operative Limited	Edmonton
7-9	4-H Beef and Dairy Show	Calgary
7-9	Pre-Stampede Racing	Calgary
8-9	Fort Macleod Stampede	Fort Macleod
8-9	Village of Lomond 50th Anniversary Celebrations	Lomond
10-15	Trail Rides	Banff
10-15	Calgary Centennial Stampede	Calgary
10-16	Canadian Teachers Federation	Edmonton
11-16	Calgary Exhibition and Stampede	Calgary
14-16	R.C.A.F. Association	Edmonton
15-16	Klondike Kapers Carnival	Drayton Valley
15-17	Canoe Race—Rocky Mtn. House to Edmonton	Rocky Mtn. House
17-22	Trail Rides	Banff
18-19	Moosomin Stampede	Moosomin
18-23	Klondike Days	Edmonton
18-23	Lethbridge and District Exhibition and Rodeo	Lethbridge
19-20	Benalto Fair	Benalto
19-22	Canadian Archery Championships	Calgary
25	Branding Party	Medicine Hat
25-27	Vegreville Fair	Vegreville
25-27	Swan River Stampede	Swan River
25-30	Alberta Light Horse Show	Calgary
26-27	Registered Quarter Horse Show	Medicine Hat
27-29	Canadian Y Flyer Yachting Championships	Edmonton
28-30	Vermilion Fair	Vermilion
28-30	Medicine Hat Exhibition and Stampede	Medicine Hat
29-30	Edson Stampede	Edson
30	Ashcroft Stampede	Ashcroft
30	Canoe Race	Lac la Biche
30-31	International Swim Meet	Medicine Hat
30-Aug. 1	David Thompson Cavalcade	Red Deer
30-Aug. 1	Alberta Provincial Championship Yachting Regatta	Edmonton
30-Aug. 1	Frontier Days Rodeo	Jasper
31	Children's Gymkhana Day	Jasper



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## Research Council Tests Coal Fertilizer In Search for New Plant Nutrient Source

**E**FFORTS to gain better financial returns for Western farmers by raising farm productivity have, in recent years, been accompanied by spectacular increases in agricultural fertilizer consumption and have led to rapid expansion of Alberta's capacity for manufacturing fertilizers.

At the same time, however, this demand on productivity has also resulted in stepped-up research programs concerned with the production of novel plant nutrients from previously untapped sources.

One example of this is the Alberta Research Council's efforts to convert prairie sub-bituminous coal, itself the remains of ancient plant debris, into high-nitrogen fertilizer materials.

The project, on which several patent applications have now been filed by the Council, is still in an experimental stage and some time will yet have to pass before its practical impact can be properly assessed. But Council scientists think it quite likely to prove one of the most promising developments to emerge from their laboratories.

The process by which the new fertilizer is made involves two steps. In the first, powdered coal is reacted with air and ammonia at about 570 degrees Fahrenheit. In the second, the product from stage one is oxidized and finally treated with an ammonia solution. Nitrogen contents of the finished material depend on processing conditions, and can range as high as 20 to 22 per cent.

Also dependent on process conditions is the rate at which the nitrogen in this fertilizer can be made available to plants. Tests show that the "release rate" can be adjusted to correspond to that of nitrogen release from such conventional nitrogenous fertilizers as ammonium sulphate or nitrate, or to any desired lower level. This flexibility promises to make the coal fertilizer of particular value in operations (such as tree nurseries and reforestation programs) in which a sustained, controlled nitrogen release is of paramount importance.

Another feature of the coal fertilizer, one likely to make it attractive to the home gardener, is that it can be applied to lawn grasses and the like without fear of "burning".

Research Council scientists believe that it may also afford a useful source of humus and thus help to upgrade marginally productive and presently unproductive lands.

Since the first announcement of the laboratory work last summer, some 800 pounds of various types of coal fertilizer have been made in the Research Council's facilities and tested in the University of Alberta's greenhouses and field plots of Federal Experimental Stations at Lethbridge and Kamloops, B.C. Results from these tests

have been greatly encouraging and now point to the need for development work on a much larger scale.

Accordingly, Research Council chemists and engineers have begun to design a pilot plant capable of producing coal fertilizers at the rate of 500 to 1,000 pounds per day. Negotiations are under way with private industry to secure the financial support required for building and operating the plant. The Council hopes to have the pilot unit go "on stream" by late fall this year and allow an ambitious series of large-scale

field trials throughout Western Canada in 1967. At the same time, the unit is expected to yield the detailed operational data needed for assessing the technical and economic feasibility of an eventual full-scale commercial enterprise.

Meanwhile, the Council's work on coal fertilizers has attracted attention from many parts of the world. Particular interest has been expressed in Australia and Japan. In addition, several samples of the fertilizers have been dispatched for testing in British and Belgian fertilizer laboratories.

## Coutts Makes Automated Sawmill for North

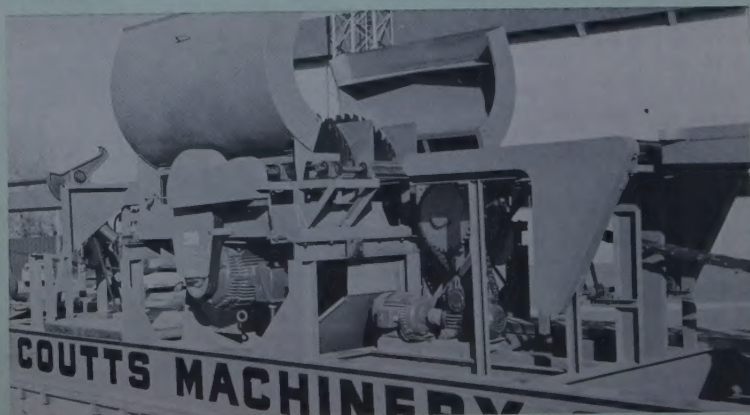
**A** HUGE AUTOMATED SAWMILL, 150 feet long, will be installed next month within 150 miles of the Arctic Circle at Canada's largest silver mine. The mill was constructed by Coutts Machinery Company Ltd., 9119 Stadium Road, Edmonton, for United Keno Mines' operation at Elsa in the Yukon. The machine is so fully automated it takes only two men to control the entire operation from rough logs to precisely machined posts, beams and girts used in the mine.

More than four months were required to construct the giant sawmill, which is operated entirely by the use of push-button pre-set electronic controls. The machine embodies 20 electric motors ranging from two h.p. to 50 h.p. It is capable of extremely critical adjustment and employs a novel application of the electric eye principle, using nine electric eyes and 30 limit switches.

This vast machine weighs 50 tons, is 18 feet in height, 14 feet wide and 150 feet long. It had

to be taken down to three parts for transportation by truck 1,600 miles to the Yukon site. Excavation at the site had to proceed a few feet at a time, with pauses to allow the permafrost to thaw before going deeper. In order to provide a sufficiently large area, United Keno Mines had to remove the greater part of a mountain, with a drop to the valley below of well over 2,000 feet.

Development of this automated giant came about when a salesman, making his annual call at the Keno Mine, became aware of delays and difficulties in processing surrounding timber for use in the mine. An engineer was flown to the site to study the problem and the 50-ton mill was built. Coutts officials feel this machine is likely to be the prototype for similar installations in the northern regions of Canada, the United States and possibly in some European timber-growing countries.



A section of the huge automated sawmill ready for shipment to the North West Territories.

# INTERNATIONAL FAIRS DRAW WIDE INTEREST

CANADIAN PRODUCER interest in international trade fairs has been increasing steadily as these fairs continue to prove their value in aiding Canadians to contact potential agents and buyers abroad. They promote wider interest in established lines and provide an opportunity for showing products in new market areas.

Following is a schedule of trade fairs for 1966-67. Further information on these is available from Alberta Government Industrial Development offices at Room 335, Highways Building, Edmonton and 514-11 Avenue S.W., Calgary. Assistance may also be obtained from the Industrial Development Branch of the Canada Department of Trade and Commerce, Oliver Building, Edmonton or the Trade Fairs and Missions Branch of the same department at Ottawa.

Firms wishing to exhibit at these fairs should make inquiries well in advance as many arrangements must be made. Plans are already being started for some of the more important fairs being held early in 1967. Exhibitors are given assistance in preparation, entries, promotion pieces, support advertising and additional promotion through trade offices.

## TRADE FAIR PROGRAMME 1966

AUGUST 26-28, International Men's Fashion Week, Cologne.  
AUGUST 23-26, Western Electronics Show and Convention, Los Angeles.  
AUGUST 14-19, New York Gift Show, New York.  
AUGUST 15-18, 13th World Poultry Congress, Kiev, USSR.  
SEPTEMBER 1-17, Britain's Food Fair, London.  
SEPTEMBER 8-14, International Nuclear Industries Fair (NUCLEX), Basle.  
SEPTEMBER 22-25, Marine Trades Exhibit and Conference, Chicago.  
SEPTEMBER 8-13, Semail International du Cuir, Paris.  
OCTOBER 11-22, Building Trades Exhibition, Manchester.  
OCTOBER 23-25, International Fair for Sports Goods, Camping Equipment and Garden Furniture (SPOGA), Cologne.  
OCTOBER 31-NOVEMBER 3, American Society for Metals Exposition, Chicago.  
NOVEMBER 13-21, Salon International de L'Alimentation (SIAL), Paris (International Food Products Exhibition).  
NOVEMBER 17-DECEMBER 10, First Asian International Trade Fair, Bangkok.  
DECEMBER 4-8, National Association of Home Builders' Convention, Chicago.

## REGIONAL LUMBER SHOWS

JANUARY 21-23, Northeastern Retail Lumbermen's Association Convention, New York.  
JANUARY 21-23, Southwestern Lumbermen's Association Convention, Kansas City.  
JANUARY 13-15, Kentucky Retail Lumber Dealers' Association Convention, Louisville.  
FEBRUARY 8-10, Carolina Lumber and Building Supply Show, Charlotte.  
FEBRUARY 15-17, Annual Convention and Building Industry Trade Show, Columbus.  
MARCH 2-3, Nebraska Lumber Merchants Association Convention, Nebraska.  
APRIL 15-17, Lumbermen's Association of Texas Convention, Dallas.  
OCTOBER 22-23, Oklahoma Lumbermen's Association Convention, Oklahoma.

## TRADE FAIR PROGRAMME 1967

JANUARY 13-24, National Boat Show, New York.  
FEBRUARY, Chicago Gift Show, Chicago.  
FEBRUARY 5-9, National Sporting Goods Association Convention, Chicago.  
FEBRUARY 12-17, Nuremberg Toy Fair, Nuremberg.  
FEBRUARY, International Hardware Trades Fair, London.

MARCH, International Agriculture and Livestock Fair, Cremona.  
MARCH, Daily Mail Ideal Home Exhibition, London.  
MARCH, 8th Delicatessen Exhibition, London.  
MARCH, International Men's and Boys' Wear Exhibition (IMBEX), London.  
MARCH 20-24, International Electrical and Electronics Engineers Conference and Exhibition, New York.  
MARCH 6-14, Netherlands Industries Fair, Utrecht.  
MARCH 5-9, Salon International des Sports D'hiver, Grenoble (International Winter Sports Fair).  
APRIL, International Engineering Exhibition, London.  
APRIL, International Fur Fair, Frankfurt.  
APRIL, International Babies and Children's Fair, Cologne.  
MAY 7-10, Supermarket Institute Show, Chicago.  
MAY 14-18, American Institute of Architects Convention, New York.  
JUNE, Salon International de L'Aeronautique et de L'Espace, Paris.

JUNE 1-15, International Samples Fair, Barcelona.  
JUNE 21-July 1, International Plastics Exhibition (INTERPLAS), London.  
REGIONAL LUMBER SHOWS  
JANUARY 20-22, Northeastern Retail Lumbermen's Association Convention, New York.  
JANUARY, Southwestern Lumbermen's Association Convention, Kansas City.  
JANUARY 12-14, Kentucky Retail Lumber Association Convention, Louisville.  
FEBRUARY, Annual Convention and Building Industry Trade Show, Columbus.  
FEBRUARY 7-9, Carolina Lumber and Building Material Dealers Association Convention, Charlotte.  
MARCH, Nebraska Lumber Merchants Association Convention, Nebraska.  
APRIL 1-3, Lumbermen's Association of Texas Annual Convention, Houston.  
MAY, Florida Lumber and Building Material Dealers Association 47th Annual Convention, Tampa.

## Training Program Adopted for Pulp Workers

AN INDUSTRIAL TRAINING PROGRAM to upgrade the skills and abilities of mill-workers at North Western Pulp & Power Ltd., Hinton, Alberta, is being developed in co-operation with the Division of Vocational Education. The Hon. R. H. McKinnon, Alberta's Minister of Education, recently visited the plant to sign a contract with Mr. H. K. Collinge, resident manager and vice-president of the company.

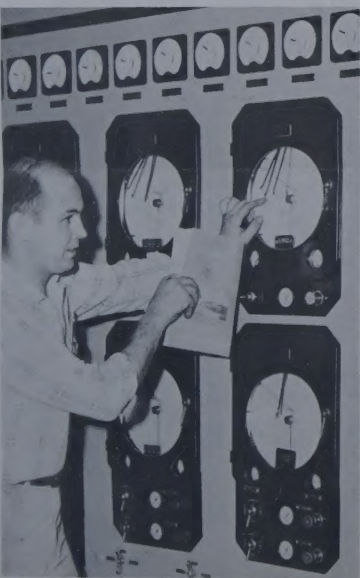
Under the widely diversified program of in-plant training, basic education courses from grades 7 to 12 are being offered to employees. Already 70 have enrolled in the 10 months' academic program in which an employee undertakes

four hours of classroom study a week under a qualified tutor at the plant, as well as home assignments. There are now 86 employees engaged in the pulp mill technology course and an evening program of trade courses will soon be underway for 27 employees interested in electronics and drafting. About 100 company supervisors are being offered a series of short courses on such subjects as safety, job instruction, employee relations and supervisory skills. A Certificate of Achievement from the Division of Vocational Education will be presented to those who complete and meet the requirements of the courses.

The Division of Vocational Education shares in the costs of the training program as does the Federal Government under the Technical and Vocational Training Agreement. The company is responsible for providing qualified instructors, classroom accommodation and training facilities and the maintenance of progress reports on employees who take the courses. It is hoped that the academic and on-the-job training programs will provide incentive for employees to develop their skills and abilities to keep pace with the rapid growth of the company.

North Western Pulp & Power Ltd. is Alberta's first and only pulp mill and has been in operation on 3000 square miles of leased timber land since 1955. The company has invested approximately \$80,000,000 in the mill and fully modern townsite of Hinton, built on the valley slopes of the Athabasca River about 185 miles west of Edmonton. The value of pulp shipped from the plant averages \$30,000,000 a year and the company's payroll for over 1000 employees in mill and woodland operations averages \$5,000,000 a year.

The Industrial Training Contract with the company is the second contract signed by the Division of Vocational Education with industries in Alberta. The first contract was with the Great Western Garment Company in Edmonton, October 1965, to train power sewing machine operators. The Division of Vocational Education has a number of other contracts under study to help Alberta's rapidly expanding industries meet their need for trained personnel with specialized skills. Industrial inquiries should be made to D. L. Campbell, Assistant Director of Vocational Training, Division of Vocational Education, Department of Education, Room 210, Empire Building, Edmonton.



Harold Trollope, digester operator, explains digester panel controls in the mill of North Western Pulp and Power Company during a tour of the mill, following signing of an industrial training contract with the Division of Vocational Education.

# Western Co-operative Fertilizers Limited Operating New Calgary Fertilizer Complex

**R**APID GROWTH of the chemical fertilizer industry in Alberta has been stimulated by the increased demands of modern agriculture. Example of this growth is the \$24 million Western Co-operative Fertilizers Limited plant which was officially opened in the Southeastern outskirts of Calgary in October, 1965. Located at 38 Street and 98 Avenue S.E., the 320 acre site includes a quarter section plant area and a quarter section gypsum pond.

Present production capacity is 225,000 tons of finished nitrate and phosphate fertilizers annually. Plant planning anticipates considerable expansion in the future.

Operating 24 hours a day with three shifts, seven days per week, the plant employs a staff of 260 with an annual payroll of about \$1½ million. Purchase of raw materials, production materials and utilities in Canada will amount to around \$9-million annually. From 75 to 80 per cent of this is to be spent in the Calgary area.

Co-op Fertilizers is owned by the Alberta Wheat Pool, Federated Co-operatives Limited and the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool; and ultimately by consumers in the three prairie provinces who are owner-members of the wheat pools or the 500 retail co-operatives that own Federated Co-operatives Limited. President of Western Co-operative Fertilizers is David E. Stewart. Charles W. Globings and Albert T. Baker are Vice-presidents and Duncan A. Sim is Chief Executive Officer, General Manager, and Secretary.

Serving the three prairie provinces, Co-op Fertilizers will be marketed through an initial 50 bulk distribution centres across the prairies. They will also be marketed in smaller quantities through 2,450 wheat pool elevators, farm service centres and 500 co-op retail outlets. It is intended that most bulk distribution centres will be staffed with university graduates specializing in soil chemistry and soil fertility to help prepare soil tests and assist in fertilizer selection.

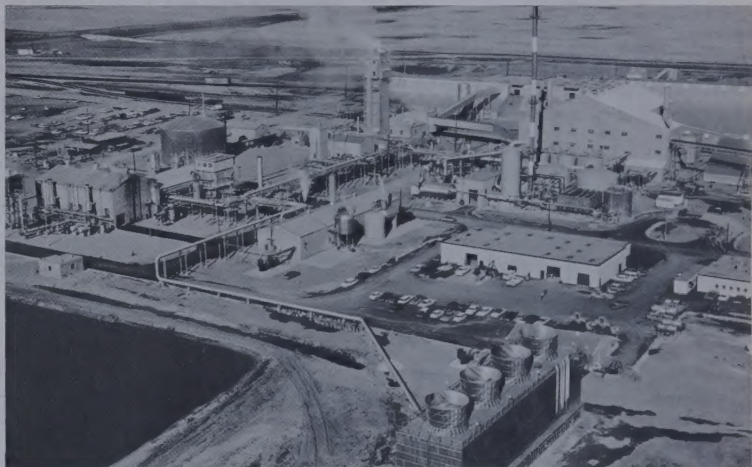
Raw materials used at the Calgary plant include sulphur, which is purchased locally, phosphate rock from Idaho and potash from Saskatchewan. About 204 tons of sulphur and 720 tons of

phosphate rock are used daily. In addition, the plant uses about nine million cubic feet of natural gas per day and about one million gallons of water.

Storage capacity is 21,080 tons of raw and in-process materials and 58,000 tons of finished products. Bagging and shipping facilities are designed to handle 2,000 tons daily. The plant has two miles of railway trackage and its own switching engine, permitting peak movement of 50 rail cars in and out per day.

All undesirable gases are scrubbed before being released to the atmosphere. In some cases

this provides for recovery of some materials. Nuisance value of fumes is further mitigated in the sulphuric acid plant by a 200 ft. release tower. One of the most highly automated plants in Canada, Co-op Fertilizers has installed two 3,500 h.p. compressors in the ammonia plant, which are said to be the largest multi-service compressors in Canada. Other features include a single tank digester equipped with both air and flash cooling to control the digestion temperature in the phosphoric acid process and specially designed bags for maximum protection of the end product.



Western Co-operative Fertilizer plant complex looking Northeast. Water cooler is in right foreground, with a portion of the seven million gallon water reservoir in the left foreground.

## Export Course Offered Businessmen

**A** NEW "EXPORTING" course promoted by the Alberta Department of Education with financial assistance from the federal government is selling Alberta businessmen on opportunities in the export market and the best way to take advantage of them.

This spring, the first 10-week "Exporting" course co-sponsored in Edmonton by the Division of Vocational Education and the local Chamber of Commerce, attracted 17 businessmen, including manufacturers and their agents, customs brokers, oil and concrete industry representatives, engineers, a feedlot operator, credit and collection representatives.

Subjects under discussion include organizing, financing and pricing exports, opportunities available in the export market, export documents and trade terms, and special requirements for packaging, marking and insurance.

Featuring a case method technique, day-by-day business situations faced by any owner-manager who must make his own decisions, are presented and discussed. Instructors, drawn from local business and professional groups or from other centres, when necessary, lead discussion along the lines of sound business principles. This is highly recommended by both groups, the Federal Department of Labour adopted the "Exporting" course and financially supports its use in business management training programs under the Technical and Vocational Training Agreements with the provinces.

"Exporting" is just one of 11 management training courses bringing modern business techniques and ideas to the doorstep of 60 communities in Alberta. The other courses in the program include management accounting, retail management, marketing for manufacturers, marketing for service businesses, purchasing for manufacturers, bookkeeping, personnel, retail selling, finance and taxes. A course in business law is also available through the Division of Vocational Education of the Department of Education for sponsorship by any business organization in Alberta.

Sponsoring groups such as local Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, retail associations and service clubs have proven effective in directing the courses in their local communities. They accept the responsibility of promoting one or a series of courses and select the instructor, the location and the time. Participants are required to pay a \$15 fee for 10-week courses, \$10 for courses of 9 weeks' duration or less, and attend 75% of the sessions to earn a certificate. The provincial and federal governments pay the difference between the actual cost of the course and the fee charged participants. There are no educational requirements and classes are limited to a maximum of 25 individuals.

Since October, 1963, more than 2,400 business men and women have enrolled in the small business management program in Alberta.

### CITY OF LETHBRIDGE (continued from page 8)

#### POINTS OF INTEREST

Lethbridge is the location of the largest and most authentic Japanese Garden in North America. Another prime beauty spot is the gardens developed by Sick's Brewery at the western approach to the city. The beautiful floral displays and trout sanctuary at the Provincial Gaol are major attractions for visitors and residents alike. Lethbridge's famed high level bridge is the longest bridge for its height in the world. Galt Gardens with its historic steam locomotive is a leisure spot in the heart of the city's downtown. Indian Battle Park on the banks of the Oldman River, now a recreational area, is the scene of the last great Indian battle. The civic museum contains an excellent collection of the furniture, utensils, weapons and other objects common to the pioneer period in Southern Alberta.

#### INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Secondary industry has supplanted coal production as the prime force in the Lethbridge economy. Brewing, meat packing, food processing, agricultural machinery, mobile homes, communication equipment, steel and iron fabrication are the principal manufacturing operations in the city. Primary production of livestock, sugar beets, grain, forage and specialty crops in the area provide the raw materials for an important segment of the city's industry.

# THE CITY OF LETHBRIDGE

## LOCATION

Section 31-8-21 in Census Division No. 2. This location is on the east bank of the Oldman River at the junction of Highway Numbers 3, 4 and 5, 65 miles North of the U.S. border and 148 miles Southeast of Calgary. It is on the most southerly of the trans-continental routes of the Canadian Pacific Railway and branch rail lines radiate from the city.

## ALTITUDE

2,993 feet; Latitude 49/42N; Longitude 112/50W.

## TEMPERATURE

Average summer temperature is 58°F.; average winter temperature is 29°F.; mean annual temperature is 41°F.

## PRECIPITATION

Average annual rainfall is 11.09 inches; average annual snowfall—50.9 inches; average annual precipitation—16.10 inches.

## POPULATION

City population by 1966 census was 36,837 and the retail trading areas population is 165,000.

## GEOLOGY

Lethbridge is located at the contact of two types of bedrock. The bedrock to the west of the city is the Bearpaw formation while to the east it is the Belly River and is composed of marine shales. The Belly River formation consists of shales, sandy shales and sandstones of fresh and brackish water origin. Lethbridge coal is mined from the Belly River series which is also a horizon in which the fossilized bones of vertebrates of the Cretaceous age are found.

## SOIL

Lethbridge is near the centre line of a strip of dark brown soil that averages about 40 miles in width. In the normal profile of the dark brown zone, the surface horizon averages about seven inches in depth. The sub-soil is brownish and the lime layer is usually found at depths of 20 to 24 inches below the surface.

Moisture is the principal limiting factor in crop production. Soils in this zone are relatively low in nitrogen and organic matter, but are higher in these constituents than soils in the brown zone. Wheat and coarse grains are the principal crops grown in dry land farming.

Lethbridge is the supply centre for the largest irrigation project in Canada. When irrigated, the soils produce sugar beets, other root crops, and a wide variety of vegetables.

## LIVING CONDITIONS

The City of Lethbridge is the cultural, social, educational, health and business centre of an area that comprises most of Southern Alberta and extends into southeastern British Columbia. Its wide streets, neat appearance, orderly development, mild winters and ample sunshine together with its many amenities make it an ideal place to live.

Beautiful Waterton Lakes National Park is within easy driving distance and the city's location places is favorably for some of Canada's finest hunting and fishing. Pheasants in the large irriga-



Aerial view of the City of Lethbridge with Henderson Lake in the background.

tion tract surrounding the city, together with fish make the city a headquarters for sportsmen.

38 churches cater to the spiritual needs of the followers of 21 religious denominations. Two major hospitals, two chronic hospitals and two nursing homes with a total of 700 beds furnish modern health services to the city's residents.

## ADMINISTRATION

Lethbridge has operated under the Council-Manager form of government since 1928. The City Council is comprised of a Mayor and six aldermen, each elected for a two year term. The City Manager is appointed by the City Council and administers the city's affairs in accordance with the policy set by the Council.

## LAW ENFORCEMENT

Police protection is carried out by the Lethbridge City Police Department which mans the various branches such as Traffic, Criminal Investigation, Morality, Protective and Administration. The city's police force is supplemented by the Corps of Commissioners which is responsible for parking enforcement and playground and park control.

Zoning and construction are controlled by the Interim Development Board in accordance with covering by-laws.

## FIRE PROTECTION

A modern, fully equipped fire fighting force provides fire protection and ambulance service from three fire stations and 54 electrically operated alarm boxes are strategically located throughout the city.

Water is obtained from the Oldman River and processed in plants with a daily capacity of 16,500,000 gallons. Processed water is stored in reservoirs and elevated tanks with a total capacity of 4,500,000 gallons. There are over 10,000 metered service connections and annual pumpage is approaching two billion gallons.

The City of Lethbridge has also developed a source of good quality, low temperature groundwater for industry.

Sewage is treated in two modern plants with a combined capacity of 6,000,000 gallons a day.

## UTILITIES

Three phase 60 cycle power is supplied by the city-owned electric plant with an installed generator capacity of 33,500 KW. and annual output exceeds 100,000,000 KWH. There is an agree-

ment between the City of Lethbridge and Calgary Power Limited for interchange of power.

Natural gas is supplied under a franchise by the Canadian Western Natural Gas Company Limited.

## EDUCATION

Lethbridge Public Schools District and the Lethbridge Separate School District operate a total of sixteen elementary schools, three junior high schools and three senior high schools with a combined enrollment of 10,000 students.

Operating from new premises with modern equipment, the Lethbridge Junior College offers first and second year university courses in Arts and Science, as well as, a wide variety of technical courses in its Vocational Training School.

## RECREATION

The City's recreational facilities include a two square block civic area, four swimming pools, several gymnasiums, two golf courses, eight parks, ten playgrounds, a curling rink, three indoor skating rinks, a week-long annual exhibition and fair, and areas for tennis, baseball, soccer, football, lawn bowling, track and field, badminton, basketball, hockey, fishing and boating.

Among the cultural activities and facilities are a symphony orchestra, a ballet group, several amateur drama groups, a museum and an art centre.

Library facilities in the city include three branches of the Lethbridge Public Library and the reference and technical libraries of Government of Canada Research Station and the Lethbridge Junior College.

## LOCAL RESOURCES

Coal, clay, sand, gravel, cereals, cattle, sheep, hogs, horses, poultry produce, honey, straw, vegetables, sugar beets, field crops, soft fruit and oil seed crops.

## BUILDING SITES

Fully serviced building sites for residential, commercial and industrial purposes are available from the City of Lethbridge at competitive prices.

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

Lethbridge is a divisional point on the Canadian Pacific Railway's southern line to Vancouver and is served daily by Air Canada and Greyhound. Bus lines and express service is also provided by each. Pool car and piggyback service is available to and from the principal cities in Canada and the U.S., and sixteen inter-provincial trucking companies operate in the city. Telegraph, telephone, teletype and telex services to all points in the world are also available.

In addition to a local television station and two local radio stations, the city is served by commercial cable television and by a daily newspaper.

## ACCOMMODATIONS

Accommodations for visitors and convention facilities are provided by 8 hotels and 8 motels and motor hotels with a total of 700 rooms. Campgrounds and trailer parks round out the city's accommodation facilities.



A few of the modern homes which enhance the city's residential areas.

(continued on page 7)